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for the staff of life; the other, in all situations, an inexhaustible fund of manure. I have lately seen the surprising effects of turnips on some common fields that have been lately enclosed, and where never any grew before; the crops are doubled, the rent tripled, and the tenants thriving in the same proportion. It would be superfluous to say more on these two subjects; a thousand instances are known, beyond all doubt, to establish them in the opinion of every enlightened agriculturist, as the foundation of all good husbandry.

Observations on Spring Wheat, Thatch and Vermin. By the same.

The introduction of spring wheat in this district is another great improvement, tending to increase our resources and decrease our import. I have used it to fill up the vacancies of my winter's wheat with great effect; and others have planted it after turnips the first week in May, instead of barley, and it has generally, taking the grain and straw together, turned out a more productive crop. We conceive, from experience, that spring wheat is less subject to the diseases that usually affect the autumn wheat; although in districts in the neighbourhood of the sea, as is the case with us, it is observable, that all crops of grain are usually exempt from those disorders that materially injure the grain of inland counties. The South-west wind, in July or August, in some exposed situations, is more fatal to the farmer than smut or mildew.

There are matters of minor consideration, that stand in the way of our national improvements in husbandry, and

eventually are the means of increasing our import. These claim our attention in some degree, though not equally, perhaps, to those points that have already been discussed. *Thatch*, that is applied to the covering of our buildings, may not strike the superficial observer as the cause of an increase of importation of grain, and a check to the progress of agriculture. To prove this position, I shall only mention the millions of tons of straw, which are now lost as a manure, and which ought to be used as provender for rearing a greater stock of cattle, bringing more land into corn, and in furnishing the markets with thousands of cattle more than at present. This practice alone, however trifling it may appear to many, is depriving this country annually of an immense quantity of meat and corn. Slate is now prevailing as a substitute: and when we calculate on the danger of fire, double insurance, the public and private loss, and every other expense incidental to thatching, slating on all our buildings cannot be too much encouraged.

Vermin of all kinds, on the aggregate of the kingdom, is another serious consumption of our annual produce. Take only the loss, on the average, at two quarters of grain *per* parish, multiply this by ten thousand, which is about the number of parishes in England, and then imagine how many thousands of the people might be maintained by the saving of this grain, so destroyed! It is an object of our industry to procure good crops; and this object should lead us on farther to dispose of them wisely, in the aid of future husbandry, with regard to the increase of manures, and to protect the grain, when we have raised it, from all depredations.

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